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The present book is not a revision in any accurate sense of that term. It is rather the old book plus a twenty-four-page chapter, which brings the narrative down to April 6, 1917. This new chapter follows the index and is paged in Roman numerals. Since several critical reviews of the older book may be easily obtained, and since the present book differs so slightly from that work, the reviewer considers an extended estimate unnecessary.

The reviewer cannot refrain from saying that such "revisions" are to be deprecated even in the face of the high cost of bookmaking.

D. C. SHILLING

*Portraits of American women.* By Gamaliel Bradford. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin company, 1919. 276 p. \$2.50)

Eight studies are included in this volume of portraits. The characters treated are Abigail Smith Adams, Sarah Alden Ripley, Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Louisa May Alcott, Frances Willard, and Emily Dickenson, a group representative of New England rather than of the country at large. The treatment is scarcely biographical; rather the author has portrayed the finished character, and in each case has surely and skillfully caught the elements that made the personality. There are many well-chosen quotations which give the reader a pleasant illusion of actual acquaintance with the characters.

*The career of Leonard Wood.* By Joseph Hamblin Sears. (New York: D. Appleton and company, 1919. 273 p. \$1.50)

The author does not attempt in this small volume an intensive study of the life and character of his subject. The book is rather a series of sketches in which Leonard Wood plays the changing rôle of Indian fighter, Washington official, organizer and leader of the rough riders, governor-general of Cuba, and major general in the United States army. The last chapters are devoted to an account of Wood's activities in connection with the late war.

Great emphasis is laid upon Wood's ability as organizer, administrator, and statesman. The author is betrayed by his enthusiasm into occasional extravagances of statement. For example, he characterizes Wood's work in the Philippines as "the greatest achievement any man has accomplished in Colonial history." The statement is certain to be challenged from many points. There are frequent irrelevancies. It seems scarcely worth noting twice that Cape Cod (Leonard Wood's birth-place) is "in the shape of a doubled-up arm with a clenched fist as if it were ready at any moment to strike out and defend New England against any attack that might come."